## DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, BUET

## Quiz of CSE 310 (Compiler Sessional), L-3, T-1, January 2019 Term

Full Marks: 50 Time: 50 Minutes Date: Tuesday, September 17, 2019

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			(Fo	or Exam	iners' U	se Only)	)				
Ques. No.	MCQ (1-10)	11	11 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total	
Marks											
Instruction There are questions You show	e 10 mult	ed clear	rly before	e you sta	rt writin	-	ons in th	e script.	Make s	ure all the	
				MCC	) Answe	 ers					
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Ans.			3	"	3	0		0		10	
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- During lexical analysis, which of the following was not inserted in the symbol table?
  - (a) integer literals
- (b) keywords
- (c) character literals
- (d) operators
- In bison files, YYSTYPE indicates,
  - (a) String of token
- (b) Data type of token
- (c) Double value
- (d) None of the above
- Consider the following rule in a bison file, 6.

```
c: a '+' b { $$ = $1 + $2; }
```

Now choose what happens when this rule is matched:

- (a) a and b are added and saved in c
- (b) b and c are added and saved in a
- (c) a and c are added and saved in b
- (d) None of the above
- You have used the command "bison -d -y -v your\_roll.y" to run your .y file. Which part of this command is responsible for generating the y.tab.h file?
  - (a) **-d**
- (b) y
- (c) -v
- (d) It is generated by default
- You have defined many tokens in your .y file. Now, you are wondering what the actual values of these tokens are. Which file will you open to see the values?
  - (a) y.tab.h
- (b) y.tab.c
- (c) y.output
- (d) a.out
- Which of the following assembly code fragment represents the correct translation of the statement a [1] = 10 where a is an array of integers; assume integers are two bytes long and the target machine is byte addressable.
  - **MOV** t2,10 (a) MOV t1,1 MOV BX,t1 ADD BX,BX MOV AX,t2 MOV a[BX],AX
- (b) MOV t2,10 **MOV** t1,1 MOV BX,t1 MOV AX, t2 MOV a [BX], AX
- (c) MOV t2,10 **MOV** t1,1 MOV BX,t1 ADD BX,BX MOV AX,t2 MOV AX, a [BX]
- (d) MOV t1,10 **MOV** t2,1 MOV BX,t1 ADD BX,BX MOV AX, t2 MOV a[BX],AX
- 10. Consider the following lines from the declaration section of a YACC (.y) file.

%token T\_A

%type T\_B

%left OP\_A

%right OP\_B

Now which of the following is false?

- (a) OP\_B is a right associative operator (b) OP\_A has lower precedence than OP\_B
- (c) T\_B is a terminal symbol
- (d) None of the above

Short Questions									
11.	What are the items stored in symbol table? Which information is used by compiler from symbol table during code generation?	(5)							
12.	Did you manage scopes in your laboratory implementation of symbol table? How scopes are generally managed in a symbol table?	(5)							

13. Write a flex program which matches a password string containing any number of alphanumeric characters or symbols. However, it must have at least one capital letter, at least one numeric character, and at least one of the following symbols: [~! @ # \$ % ^] anywhere in the string.

14. Consider that, you have a lex file assignment.1 which you have to run using flex in Linux. (5) The program requires an input file, which has to be provided as a command line argument. Write the necessary commands to do so.

15. Consider the following grammar rules portion of a yacc code. Assume that the lex file is done accordingly. Now identify how many conflicts this code will generate while compiling with bison. Update this yacc code so that all the conflicts are resolved.

```
%token PROC ID INTEGER REAL START END
%token COLON SEMICOLON ASSIGNOP
           {printf("One\n");};
Ρ
     : D
D
     : ID COLON T {printf("Two\n");};
D
     : PROC ID
                 {printf("Three\n");}
     | START S END
                     {printf("Four\n");};
     : D SEMICOLON D
                      {printf("Five\n");}
D
Τ
     : INTEGER
                 {printf("Six\n");}
              {printf("Seven\n");};
     | REAL
     : ID ASSIGNOP ID ;
S
     : S SEMICOLON S
     | ;
응응
```

16. Now consider the program below. For this input program, what will be the output of the parser generated from your updated yacc code in the previous question? (5)

```
a: int;
b: real;
proc abc;
    x: int;
    y: real;
start
    x = y;
    a = b;
end
```

17. Write down appropriate code to generate intermediate assembly code for the following rule. The rule represents the while loop structure in C programs. Assume that intermediate codes for all the non-terminals have been appropriately generated from other rules. Also assume that YYSTYPE is defined as a pointer to SymbolInfo object that contains all the fields you may require. Also you have newTemp() and newLable() functions which return a new temporary variable and a new label, respectively. Make any other appropriate assumptions as required. You do not need to perform any error checking. Symbols have their usual meanings.

statement : WHILE LPAREN expression RPAREN statement

18. Consider the block of assembly code below. For convenience the code has been spread into three columns; read the code in the order from top to bottom and left to right. Now, perform as many optimizations as possible on the code. Strike out the lines (i.e., assembly statements) that can be eliminated. Assume all the non-temporary variables (variable names not starting with *ts*) are live at the end of the block. What is the minimum number of temporary variables that should be sufficient for the block?

							_	
MOV	AX,	b2	MOV	t4,	AX	MOV	a2,	AX
ADD	AX,	c2	MOV	AX,	t4	MOV	AX,	a2
MOV	t0,	AX	MOV	c2,	AX	MOV	a2,	ΑX
MOV	AX,	t0	MOV	AX,	0	MOV	AX,	a2
MOV	a2,	AX	MOV	t5,	AX	NEG	AX	
MOV	AX,	1	MOV	AX,	a2	MOV	a2,	AX
MOV	t1,	AX	ADD	AX,	t5	MOV	AX,	a2
MOV	AX,	a2	MOV	t6,	AX	MOV	a2,	ΑX
ADD	AX,	t1	MOV	AX,	t6	JMP	L1	
MOV	t2,	AX	MOV	a2,	AX	L0:		
MOV	AX,	t2	MOV	AX,	1	MOV	AX,	b2
MOV	c2,	AX	MOV	t7,	AX	NEG	AX	
MOV	AX,	1	MOV	AX,	t7	MOV	b2,	ΑX
MOV	t3,	AX	CMP	AX,	0	MOV	AX,	b2
MOV	AX,	c2	JE I	10		MOV	b2,	AX
MOV	BX,	t3	MOV	AX,	a2	L1:		
MUL	BX		NEG	AX		MOV	AX,	)